

not the actual assassin, remains in his post, has been recommended for new promotion and only yesterday visited the Ruiz residence, and by means and threats attempted to induce the widow to sign some papers with reference to her husband. The real purport of these papers was not fully explained.

Mrs. Ruiz came to this city afterward to inform the Consul-General, who, I understand, advised her to sign nothing, and afterward sent a note to the palace protesting against such molestations and insisting that she be protected from future impositions of a like nature.

Other Americans residing in Guannabacoa and Regia have come to the Consul demanding protection, saying that open and repeated threats from Ponce de Leon's adjutants convince them their lives are in jeopardy.

Americans Not Wanted.

An American traveller who visited Guannabacoa yesterday, intending to remain over night, was refused quarters by local hotels, and forced to return here on the next train. In the streets while there he was jeered at by the troops.

Americans here are talking seriously of addressing, through the British Consul, a petition to Queen Victoria for protection in the event of Cleveland's failure to sustain Lee by a showing of warships sufficient to enforce Spanish respect and insure the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States residing upon the island.

In Spanish circles here, official as well as non-official, it is an open secret that Lee's appeal for support from Washington met with a tardy and not altogether satisfactory response, and the local Spanish newspapers have resumed their bitter attacks upon everything American.

Sherman "Prince of Pigs."

In one paper Sherman was yesterday referred to as the "Prince of Pigs" in an announcement that he had been selected to succeed "that distinguished gentleman," Mr. Olney as "Premier of Switzerland." At the palace, where a key to our State Department's Cuban elier certainly exists, Lee is now mentioned only with expressions of contempt and the officers talk among themselves, congratulating one another that Cleveland and Olney are still true to Spain.

"We will continue to do as we please within our own territory and jurisdiction," an officer told me in the presence of another New York newspaper man, adding, with emphasis: "And no foreign interference will be brooked. Lee's attempted impositions cannot in the least affect our policy. As a proof of it native Cubans, subjects of Spain, arrested along with the naturalized American, Scott, were removed from solitary cells twenty-four hours before him, despite Lee's officiousness in his behalf."

Sneers for Our Army.

To-day's morning papers reproduce figures to show the weakness of the army and navy of the United States, as compared with those of Spain, and say it is manifest that Americans, the policy of their Government being now controlled by conservative trusts, which would lose vast fortunes in shrinkage of stocks in the event of foreign complications, are powerless to force an issue with Spain.

Weyler is expected in Havana every day, and the forces working upon the defenses overlooking the city and commanding the harbor were this morning increased.

Unless Lee be backed from Washington, in all probability Weyler will upon arrival here send him his passport.

I saw Charles Scott, the American arrested as a suspect in Regia on the 9th and brought to Havana three days later, at the city prison yesterday, shortly after he had been removed from his solitary cell at General Lee's demand. The consular representative and I talked to the prisoner through a triple wire netting. He told me that nothing of a compromising nature, except a few Cuban postage stamps, was found in his house when he was dragged from bed at midnight by Spanish police. When he was brought here he was kept four days at police headquarters, being repeatedly threatened to force an acknowledgment of his alleged connection with the insurance. He was compelled to sleep on a filthy floor, denied water, and was otherwise maltreated.

Cell an Abode of Vermin.

His solitary cell at the jail was dark, narrow, unventilated and infested with every species of vermin. The guards ill-treated him and left him as long as forty-eight hours at a time without water to drink, that finally given him was green and foul and was removed from the cell but once every four days. Despite Lee's protests he was kept thirteen days "incommunicado." He says the charges preferred against him were made by a former delegate of the Cuban Junta here, now connected with the Spanish secret service.

Scott's father, Abram Scott, is a New Yorker, employed here for years as master mechanic of the United Railways of Cuba.

Senior Lausius, a prominent Havana lawyer, who, at the time of his arrest and imprisonment to Chafarinas, was associate justice of the Havana Supreme Court, and Dr. Sayas, a prominent Cuban, were at work brought back from the African penal station to be again tried. This time they are charged with being anarchists. Their return here under these conditions has created a big sensation among their friends and admirers.

LEE NOT TO RECONSIDER.
Consul-General at Havana Tells Both Olney and Cleveland the Matter Has Gone Too Far.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Despite the diplomatic and characteristic denials

of the State Department, Consul-General Lee has not only resigned, but his resignation is carefully tucked away in the private office of Secretary Olney.

General Lee's resignation was received to-day by mail. The letter conveying the resignation was a long one, and gave in detail his reasons for resigning.

Before the letter containing General Lee's resignation reached Washington, Secretary Olney received a message from him in reply to the one the Secretary sent yesterday, asking Lee to reconsider his purpose. General Lee replied that he could not reconsider as long as the matter had gone as far as it had.

Lee Complains to Cleveland.

Secretary Olney went immediately over to the White House with General Lee's latest message, only to find that President Cleveland had received from General Lee a still stronger message than the one he had sent to the State Department. In his message to the President, General Lee says that he has not been treated in the way he should have been, and that owing to the ignoring by the State Department of his repeated requests, he has been absolutely unable to perform his duties there in protecting the lives of American citizens and their interests, and stating that the crisis has come and that he cannot stand it any longer.

After conferring for some time, it was decided that President Cleveland should send Lee another message, written in such a friendly way that Lee would be obliged to yield to the President's wishes.

De Lome Urges Caution.

Secretary Olney received a message to-day from Minister Taylor at Madrid stating that Minister Dupuy De Lome had cabled a strong note to his Government saying that to prevent a serious crisis they should order the authorities in Cuba to be extremely careful how they treat Americans and to respect Consul-General Lee's protests, adding that Cleveland and Olney had been very friendly to Spain, and that they could not afford to have any trouble.

According to Minister Taylor, the Madrid authorities immediately acted upon Dupuy De Lome's advice, and in the future there may be a change in the way Spain treats American citizens.

While Minister De Lome is worried over Lee's hasty action at this particular juncture, he is glad that Lee's regime is over. De Lome has been constantly in hot water for fear that Lee, being a soldier, and not a diplomat, would get this country into trouble with Spain eventually. De Lome considers that Cleveland made a blunder in the first instance by selecting Lee for this post and he has so expressed himself to his home office. The Spaniards have always secretly feared Lee, and his action just now is no more than De Lome has anticipated from the beginning.

Who Will Succeed Lee?

A great deal of curiosity is rife concerning Lee's successor, and De Lome said to-day that he hoped Major McKinley would select a solid business man, who looked at the commercial value of peace and unbroken intercourse between the two countries and not an impulsive idealist who viewed things from a sentimental standpoint. The legation, however, would have preferred for Lee to have made a less dramatic exit.

But De Lome is credited with remarking: "The Virginia rebel was a sympathizer with the Cuban rebels. It is a good thing he has resigned." A report in circulation to-night that Admiral Bunce's squadron had been ordered to proceed at once to Cuban waters was officially denied by Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

"There is not one word of truth in the report," he said. "There have been no such orders, and furthermore, there will not be. There will be no change in the Administration's Cuban policy. There will be no warships ordered to Havana."

SPAIN WILL INVESTIGATE.

In Reply to Minister Taylor's Request, the Madrid Government Orders an Inquiry into the Ruiz Case.

By Don Fernando Rodriguez. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Madrid, Feb. 24.—The Duke of Tetuan has undertaken to reply to the protest of the United States respecting the case of Dr. Ruiz.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has ordered that all possible investigations be made in order to establish the truth.

El Heraldico censures the procedure employed toward Ruiz, saying that justice ought to be done in the light of day as in the Philippines, and not within prison walls, as in Cuba.

SHERMAN TURNED AROUND

Sturdily Supported an Anti-Spanish Resolution, but Will Withdraw It at Olney's Request.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senator Sherman, after having covered himself with glory to-day by supporting a ringing resolution reported by Senator Morgan from the Committee on Foreign Relations, demanding Sanguily's immediate release, got word from Secretary Olney which turned him completely around in his tracks.

Secretary Olney informed the coming Secretary of State that the Spanish Government were about ready to release Sanguily, and that the resolution would embarrass action. Accordingly, to-morrow morning Senator Sherman will have a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee and endeavor to have it withdrawn unanimously and ringing report. And of such is the Kingdom of Spain.

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States demand the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguily, a citizen of the United States, from imprisonment under the charges that are pending and that are being prosecuted against him in the military and civil courts of Cuba upon alleged grounds of rebellion and kidnapping, contrary to the treaty rights of such said governments and in violation of the laws of nations.

And the President of the United States is requested to communicate this resolution to the Government of Spain and to demand that Government such compensation as he shall deem just for the imprisonment and sufferings of Julio Sanguily.

The resolution, a joint one, was supported by every member of the committee. Senator Sherman, following Senator Morgan, expressed a hope that the resolution would be acted on to-morrow. It is understood that he has received numerous telegrams and letters from his constituents and admirers congratulating him on the bold and patriotic position which he took.

Spain Remains in Her Duties.

The resolution was accompanied by a written report, which is introduced by quoting the joint declaration by the Spanish Minister and the Minister of the United States in 1877, making the Spanish law of 1821 part of the treaty between the two Governments. After commenting upon the explicit character of this agreement, the report proceeds with the declaration that during the present hostilities in Cuba this declaration has been frequently called to the attention of the Spanish authorities in the effort to secure the benefit of its stipulations in favor of the citizens of the United States who have been arrested, tried and condemned for alleged offenses "in gross violation of our treaty rights."

The case of Sanguily is then taken up explicitly, of which it is said that it is "characterized by deliberate injustice and persistent disregard of these engagements."

FLAMES AMID DANGERS.

Continued from First Page.

No. 224 East Fifty-eighth street. For some weeks she has been preparing for the ball, which was given by the Brewers' and Coopers' Union. She had passed many hours preparing her dress, which was a black silk, covered with a gauze netting. The waist was cut low and the netting extended up around her neck.

It was a costume call and the hall was crowded. It could not be learned last night who had escorted Freda, but she was one of the merriest of the gay party. She had danced several times, and, chatting with her escort, waiting around the ballroom, when a man whose name could not be ascertained, thought to add to the pleasure of the occasion by indulging in a small display of pyrotechnics.

As already stated, a spark fell upon the gauze netting hanging from her throat. The next instant the netting blazed up and the flames extended all over her dress. Her hair, too, was in flames.

Screams of Terror.
Those close to her noticed the accident and their screams of terror mingled with those of the frightened girl attracted the attention of the others in the other parts of the ball room. One and all they ran from her with the exception of Cassidy, a young man who lives at No. 1046 Second avenue.

Rushing toward her he caught the blazing gauze in his hands and tore it from her waist. The waist itself was aflame, but with one pull he tore it away. Without a thought for himself he pulled off his coat, wrapped it around the girl, and throwing her to the floor rolled her over and over.

The boxes in the gallery were filled with those who were not dancing, and looking down they saw Cassidy doing his best to extinguish the flames. Seeing the others coming from him, they became convinced that he was smothering the girl, and several of them yelled "Shame!" One man became so excited that he hurled a glass from which he had been drinking beer at Cassidy.

Hospital Red Tape.

By this time the flames had been extinguished and several of the other men went to Cassidy's assistance.

While the girl lay moaning on the floor some one sent out a summons for an ambulance. It soon arrived, having come from the Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventeenth street and Madison avenue, not much more than half a mile away. Although the girl was in the greatest agony, the surgeon, after placing her in the ambulance, did not see fit to take her to the Presbyterian Hospital, which he could have reached in very few minutes, but evidently believing her to be dying, took her all the way down to Bellevue Hospital, at Twenty-sixth street and the East River.

The injured girl was almost unconscious when she reached this institution, and it was found that the upper part of her body, her face and her arms had been terribly burned. Her long hair, too, had been scorched off close to her head. She was placed in a cot in Ward 7, and Doctor Goodwin, in whose charge she was, said that her condition was very critical.

It was said at Bellevue Hospital that the Presbyterian Hospital ambulance was in charge of Dr. Cochran.

Young Cassidy's hands were severely burned by the blazing netting, but he refused to go to the hospital and returned to his home for treatment.

WANTS VINDICATION.

McCook Would be Attorney-General or Nothing—Besides, There is the Question of Etiquette.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 24.—John J. McCook, of that place, is on his way to Canton. There has been much mystery about his coming at this end of the line. Hanna tried to give out the idea last night that McCook would not be here at all, but to-day the information from McKinley's confidential people is that McCook might be expected at any time. McCook does not come, however, with the idea in his mind of accepting a portfolio. He wants to decline one if it is not the one he desires.

As a rich, aristocratic corporation lawyer he does not want to be the tail-end of the McKinley Cabinet, and that is what he would be as Secretary of the Interior.

There is little doubt McKinley has chosen McCook for that place, but McCook resents the selection and wants a vindication of this vindication only by being appointed Attorney-General. That place, however, was long ago assigned to Judge McKenna, at least, it runs in McKinley's mind that way.

McCook is not generally known that there is rank among Cabinet officers, but there is owing to the Presidential Succession law. It incidentally gives standing and rank to each Cabinet officer, and Judge McKenna, a great deal as to social precedence in Washington.

Major McKinley is feeling badly tonight, and though not sick complains of a headache. He needs to husband all his strength for the ordeal of the inauguration journey, which will see him on his way to Philadelphia, arrived to-day, but the President-elect was unable to see him.



EDITH BEHR, THE NEW JERSEY GIRL WHO DEFENDED HER FATHER.

She has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the jail at Elizabeth, and must begin the term next week. Many persons are signing the petition for her pardon. She served several days in November last, but was released while her case went to a higher court on a technicality. The Judges decided against her. Her father has five months to serve. His crime consisted in rescuing his cows from a threatened impounding, and her crime was that of aiding him. Two muscular young men swore that she assaulted them.

LITTLE HOPE FOR EDITH BEHR.

Seemingly No Way for Her to Escape Rigors of Jersey Law.

A WAVE OF INDIGNATION.

She Was Convicted of Assaulting Two Muscular Young Farmers.

Unless the seemingly impossible becomes a fact, unless the friends of Edith Behr are able to overcome what now appear to be insurmountable obstacles, the young girl will next week begin the three months' term of imprisonment in the jail at Elizabeth, N. J.

The girl is nineteen years old and of slight build. Her crime—at least that of which she was convicted—consists of having assaulted the Bloys brothers, two big, muscular farmers who were fighting with her father. That she fought the men she does not deny; that she, a frail girl, could harm them so as to justify her imprisonment for three months, seems impossible to those who know her.

Yet that is what the law says she must undergo and seemingly there is no escape for her. Her lawyers have tried their best, but they have been able to accomplish nothing save to postpone the service of the sentence from last November to the present time. This they did by taking the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, but this has been decided against them.

Long before she can have served her sentence she will be joined in her prison by her father, who was convicted at the same time and on the same evidence, and received a five months' sentence. As his case is identical with that of his daughter, whose appeal was refused, there is no hope for him.

Popular Feeling Strong for the Behrs.

Popular feeling has strongly grown in favor of the girl and her father. It is due to this feeling that petitions for clemency are now being circulated in behalf of the two convicted persons. So far these petitions have been gladly signed wherever they have been presented.

The power of pardon lies with a board, and the Governor is one of the eight members. Before a pardon can be granted an application must be presented, and many technicalities must be overcome. The Board of Pardoners will not meet until March 9.

Still, her lawyers are doing their best. They had understood that an effort for a pardon would be opposed by Judge McCormack. It was said that he was bitterly against the young girl, whom he had practically charged with perjury when he sentenced her. To the surprise of the lawyers, Judge McCormack says that he will not oppose the motion to have the girl and her father pardoned. Besides, Judge McCormack several of the jury, or was not another Willis altogether. Justice Lawrence told the counsel to get his case ready properly, and then come back for trial.

doing his best to aid in securing her freedom.

The "crime" with which she was charged and for which she is to be punished was committed last June. The scene was the yard of the Bloys' farm, some three or four miles off from Elizabeth. One day last June some cows belonging to Mr. Behr were being driven home from the pasture. On the way two of them straggled through an open gate and entered the yard of the Bloys.

A few days later they were out and put up the bars, penning the cattle into the yard. Then he said that he was going to keep them there and turn them over to the poundmaster. Such cattle can only be redeemed by the owner by the payment of a fine of \$2 per head. Half of this sum goes to the poundmaster and half to the person making the complaint.

The Girl Fought for Her Father.

One of Behr's children heard the threat and told his father. Mr. Behr went to the Bloys and demanded that his cattle be set free. He was laughed at. Then came the fight. Who struck the first blow is not known. At any rate the two Bloys brothers and Mrs. Bloys were soon fighting fiercely with Mr. Behr. Edith heard his cries and ran to his assistance. She had no shoes or stockings on, but she kicked and scratched to the best of her ability. The Bloys say she half killed them. However that may be, the Behrs went home with their cows.

Just before the day set for the trial Mr. Behr, while driving to Newark, was run down by a trolley car and severely hurt. He was sick in bed at the time of the hearing of the case, and the Justice who had held the Behrs sent his papers in promptly and on the evidence they were indicted. The other case was dismissed on that account.

After the verdict was rendered she was taken to the jail at Elizabeth, N. J., before she was released on the writ of error. As soon as her father was able to leave the house, which was on February 22, he was taken to jail to begin his term. He was set free last Saturday pending the hearing of his application for a writ of error.

Now both will have to go back to jail.

FLIMS DYING PAPERS.

Justice Lawrence Lectures Lawyers for Carelessness—Divorce Suit Caused by a Launch's Wreck.

Justice Lawrence laid the law down to a number of lawyers in the Supreme Court yesterday and read them a lecture on the flimsy way they are in the habit of preparing divorce cases.

"About nine out of every ten of these undetected divorce cases that are brought here," said Justice Lawrence, "are prepared in a slipshod manner, and it seems to be taken as a matter of course that such a serious thing as a decree will be granted on evidence that does not in any way connect the defendant with the case at issue. You lawyers put detectives and process servers on the stand, and try to prove all manner of things by them, and when it comes to the point, not one of them knows whether the person they are speaking about is the one mentioned in the complaint."

The case to which the Court particularly referred was that of Edith Ellen Willis against Ernest James Willis, a divorce suit brought by the latter on July 29, 1895. Willis came up the Hudson River in a launch. He had a woman with him, and when they were just off Smith's place, a small boat came up and struck the launch, and the launch was wrecked. Willis rescued the woman as his wife.

Justice Lawrence asked Smith how he knew that the man he rescued was not some one masquerading under the name of Willis, or was not another Willis altogether. Justice Lawrence told the counsel to get his case ready properly, and then come back for trial.

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Firebugs at Work in Babylon. A fire, which is believed to be of incendiary origin, broke out at midnight yesterday and caused considerable excitement at North Babylon, L. I. It was in a dwelling owned by the Leck estate, and was burned to the ground. The damage was \$2,000.

WOMEN'S RAGE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Mother and Daughter Tear Out Mrs. Sarah Holley's Hair.

SHE IS SAID TO BE DYING

They Are in Jail, Unable to Furnish the Bail Demanded.

A CHILD WAS BORN DEAD

Coroner Hoerber Takes the Woman's Ante-Mortem Statement When She Is So Weak That She Is Not Able to Give It in Full.

Mrs. Sarah Holley conducted the "Lily White Laundry" at No. 508 West Fifty-first street. Mrs. Della Derwin sold candies at No. 500 West Fifty-first street. Tuesday the candy woman called on the laundress and demanded an explanation of charges said to have been made affecting Mrs. Derwin's right to hold up her head in the neighborhood. Mrs. Holley denied having made the statements, and Mrs. Derwin grew more incensed as Mrs. Holley's denials grew more vehement.

The candy woman seized the laundress by the hair and yanked out handfuls, taking nearly all the hair from the left side of the scalp. Mrs. Holley fell or was knocked down by Mrs. Derwin, and was repeatedly kicked, witnesses say, by Mary Derwin, the candy woman's seventeen-year-old daughter. The tussle in which the Holleys live was filled with the uproar and neighbors drove the candy woman away.

They bandaged Mrs. Holley and took her to Yorkville Police Court, where she got a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Derwin, Mary Derwin and Mary Langan. Yesterday morning the women were arrested, but the complainant being absent, they were discharged.

In the afternoon Dr. Thomas Buchanan notified the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station House that Mrs. Holley had given birth to a dead child, and was herself dying. Mrs. Derwin and her daughter were again arrested and taken to Yorkville Court. Magistrate Knickerbocker sent them to the court prison in default of \$2,500 bail each.

They begged the Judge to allow one of them to go, as there was no one to look after a number of small children.

The mother and girl shrieked as they were being taken away, and for hours begged the prison guards to aid one of them to get out. Bail had not been secured for either up to midnight, but the women were caring for the shop and the children.

Coroner Hoerber took Mrs. Holley's ante-mortem statement last night. She was so weak she could not tell the story completely, and it was hardly thought she could live through the night.

TRAIN KILLS A FAMILY.

Accident at a Crossing in Tennessee Results in the Death of Nine Members of a Household.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 24.—A terrible railroad accident happened a few minutes after noon to-day at the Harrison Pike crossing the Southern Railway, near Missionary Ridge, four miles from Chattanooga. Seven people were killed outright, while two were fatally hurt. They died to-night.

The dead are: Mrs. Laura Woodward, aged forty-six; George T. Woodward, twenty-four; Josie L. Woodward, twenty-two; Lissie Woodward, a baby, and a two-months-old child, Della Woodward, seventeen; Daisy Woodward, ten; Mary Woodward, thirteen, and Ada Woodward, eight—all of the same family. The father and a son had just left the wagon a few minutes previous to the accident and escaped death.

George Woodward was driving across the railroad track when the fast vestibule train from Atlanta came thundering along from the Missionary tunnel and crashed into the wagon. The occupants were thrown in all directions. Four bodies were found almost completely buried in some mud. The other three were mangled.

Mrs. Montgomery was found dead on the plot of the engine. In her arm was her baby. The infant was alive, but died afterward. Under the boiler head on the wagon was found unharmed. She was the only one of those in the wagon who escaped death. The surviving father and son are frantic with grief.

"YOU MURDERED MY BOY!"

A Mother Creates a Scene in the Supreme Court When a Street Car Driver Takes the Stand.

Mrs. Mary Marsullo created a scene in Trial Term Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday by denouncing James Ryan, the driver of a street car which ground the life out of her six-year-old son, George Fischer, as a murderer. It was during the trial before Justice McLean and a jury of the case brought by Mrs. Marsullo to recover \$20,000 from the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company that she became hysterical.

On November 8 last the boy jumped on the front platform of one of the company's cars while it was going through Twenty-eighth street, and it is alleged that the driver of the car pushed him off and he fell under the wheels and was killed.

When the driver of the car, James Ryan, was called to the stand, Mrs. Marsullo jumped to her feet, advancing toward Ryan, screamed: "You murdered him! You killed my boy! You murdered him!" She made a rush at Ryan, but before she could reach him Court Officer Hugo Krutner stopped Mrs. Marsullo, and with the aid of Police- man Patrick V. Shae, removed her from the courtroom.

Ryan deplored that he had pushed the boy off the platform. The trial was adjourned until to-day.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retards the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc.

Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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